

— AUSTRALASIAN AT PORTLAND.

### Heenan held to Bail and Released.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
There is no news of political importance.  
Parliament was not sitting.  
The French and other continental journals accuse the English Parliament of favoring the recent Carlist attempt in Spain, and the insurrection in Sicily.  
A Reform meeting was held in Hyde Park on Sunday the 8th. The proceedings were tame, and there were not more than a thousand present.  
The submarine cable for Gibraltar will be ready by the middle of September.

Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," who is matched to fight Tom Sayers for the "Championship of the world."

After the officers had searched every room upstairs for about an hour, they descended again. Directed afterward, a man named Zachariah, who had been in the bank, came into the house with a note written in pencil, which he gave to the landlord. The police were in plain clothes, and Superintendent Shaw said to Zachariah, "What is it?" He replied that "it was from Heenan, who was at the house." The note read: "Mr. Hollister, I am sorry I cannot bring my shoes at the Lock-house; O'Donnell must bring them to me directly."

The officers then proceeded to the Lock-house. Zachariah denied all knowledge of Heenan, and would not allow them to go up stairs to search for him. He then took the officers downstairs, and showed them to the county magistrate for a search warrant, and after it had been gone about ten minutes Heenan jumped through Zachariah's bedroom window and leaped over the head of Police Officer Zachariah. He at once took to the heels, followed by the officers. An excited chase ensued, but the American, not knowing the "line of country," was captured after clearing a foot-

Heeneah was before the magistrate at Derby on the 7th, charged with the intention of engaging in a prize fight, thereby causing a breach of the peace.

Mr. Leech appeared in his behalf, and said Heeneah had never broken the peace in England, and had no intention of doing so. True he may have made use of harsh language in the excitement of his capture, where his passion was aroused; but when he considered that he had been hunted out of eight counties, while his opponent Sayers was allowed to go on with the greatest impunity, he did feel sore at the treatment he was receiving.

The ink is scarcely dry with which we wrote the long article below on the match for the Championship when we received a telegraphic dispatch from a sportsman at Derby to the following effect:—  
 "Father Aug. 6.—They have just apprehended John Heenan at Trent Lock, and got him in Derby lock up twenty minutes ago."

This announcement naturally excited our surprise and vexation, especially where we came to consider the spot where the arrest took place. We instantly communicated the facts to Mr. Wilkes, as the proper representative of the public in England. The indignation which then was not less than our own, and he

take the advice offered them by Langham and others,

Jack Macdonald was since called upon by the police to help on Friday night, and he was left behind with the men and the public. He declared that he was not a member of the party, and he selected Trent Lake as being on the border of the three counties, Nottingham, Dorby, and Leicester, as within easy access of any of them. He and his friend had taken the precaution of hiring a motor car, and he was sure that everything was perfectly safe, and had employed a fellow named Cook, a tailor, to sound the alarm, and ascertain what was the feeling, and whether anything had been done or was intended to be done. This occurred, whose expenses were paid by the party, and he was sure that the matter was cleared up, and that all was right; and it now turns out he had played into the hands of the police, and it was through his advice that the officers obtained information as to Heenan's whereabouts.

To the men themselves we have few observations to make. Let both go into the ring, with a strict termination to fight fair, and take no unmanly advantage. Let both remember that the Rules of the Ring are as inviolable as those of heaven, and that falling without a blow, except from obvious accident, or any other practice contrary to rule, will surely be punished severely. Such a battle as this causes more excitement than anything of the kind in modern times, and is looked upon by the king and his court as a grand opportunity to influence the fancy of the King, either for good or evil, to an extent impossible to calculate.

It may, if badly conducted, for ever put an end to pugilism in this country; or, on the contrary, it may, and truly so, give rise to a new era in the history of boxing, in the most determined enemies of the sport. That there is yet a something in British boxing deserving of continuance and support, and well calculated to keep up to the mark that dogged spirit of endurance and determination which has been the characteristic of the English nation, we need add nothing to prove. The pride of the nation whose nose is among us anxious to test the power of our Champions.

It was considered certain that the fight would conclude on the day fixed—the 16th.

**ITALY.**

The King of Sardinia was about to make a tour of inauguration through his new dominions. The British Ambassador (by orders from London) and the Sardinian Court accompany him. The Parliament of Turin will adjourn to enable the members to join the Royal carriage.

Garibaldi had arrived at Turin, and taken his place in the Chamber of Representatives.

**THE PAPAL BULL.**

"*Apostolic Letter of our Most Holy Master Pius IX. Given by the grace of God, by which the punishment of major excommunication is inflicted on the rebels, traitors and usurpers of some of our Pontifical Provinces.*

**"PIUS P.P. IX.**

Since that time, the Augustinian monk, the chief and the center of the whole church, obtained temporal power. Therefore it has been ordered by God, in the wisest manner, that, as such a great number and variety of princes exist, the Holy Pope should enjoy that political liberty which is so much wanted in order to exercise his spiritual power, authority, and jurisdiction, without any temporal hindrance or impediment, and therefore it was necessary that the Catholic world should not have any reason to suppose that the Romish Pope is subject to any influence of temporal powers, or biased in the exercise of his religious powers. The Holy Roman Emperor, in order to the greater peace of the Christians. It is easily understood that, in the dominion of our Roman Church, although having the appearance of something temporal, it is in reality only spiritual.

conquer or lay by God, who always defends the church. The whole world knows already how during these last times the adversaries of the Catholic apostle See have endeavored to deprive the church of their attention, which was characterized by their insidiousness in trying to deprive the Holy See of its secular power. They could not obtain their end in an open attack, and by force of arms, but only by false and pernicious principles, by cunning dissimulation in their conduct, and by maliciously poisoning popular feelings. They did not blush to come before the people to level every again against the apostle, who is clearly and justly condemned by the apostle, who says: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers, for there is no power but of God; the powers which are ordained of God: whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation." These shall receive, therefore, in attacking the secular power of the Church, in attacking its dominion, and in despising its venerable authority, go so far in their impudence as to forget the esteem for the Church and obedience to her commands, and it is the most to be deplored that some of those who, as members of the Catholic Church, the duty was imposed to protect that Church and to defend it in its honor, have sullied themselves with such wicked actions. In the past, the various universal intrigues, which deplore, the Sardinian Government has the principal part, as it is generally known how much in that Kingdom the Church has suffered injuries and restrictions, which we have already vehemently lamented in our consistorial allocation of the 22d January, 1855. The Sardinian Government has until now despised our just

[illegible]

"Having invoked the light of the Holy Spirit in private and public prayer, and having taken the advice of the reverend brothers, the Cardinals of the Roman Church, we have decided to proceed, with authority which we hold from Almighty God and most Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, and also in accordance with our own authority, all those who have taken part in the sinful insurrection in our province in the usurping, occupying, and invading cities of the Kingdom of Sicily, and especially in our abovementioned allocations of the 20th June and 26th of September of the last year, or those who have perpetrated some of those acts themselves, as well as those who have been their warrantors, supporters, accomplices, counsellors, collectors, procurators, and executors, who are involved at executing the above-mentioned deeds under whatever pretence, and by whatever means, or who perpetrated them themselves, to have taken on themselves the atonement as the major excommunication, and religious punishment as they are determined in our Apostolic Constitutions, and in the decrees of the sacred synods."

revengeance, retraction, abrogation, and abolition of above-mentioned sins, to do so personally, in real and in truth, and to give the full satisfaction they owe to the Holy See, and under no pretence to be excused, and to do so to the satisfaction of God, by which they are worthy to obtain the benefit of absolution; thus declare by the present letter:

"But in being obliged by sad necessity to fulfill part of our duty, I do not forget that I represent His Holiness, who is not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should be converted and live, I came into the world to seek and to save those who die. Therefore, in fervent prayer we implore His Holiness, who is the Father of the merciful and of the Almighty to enlighten by the light of holy grace, and by His Almighty virtue to lead us to the path of salvation all those against whom

auditors (cassiores) of the apostolic palace, and before the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Empire, and before the *ad ultorem legationem* and nuncios of the B. see, and before all who possess or will possess similar power, and before the people and the family of the B. see, of judging or interpreting, and that if they do, it shall be declared invalid. As the present letter, as is well known, cannot be affixed published everywhere, especially in such places where it would be most expedient, we have caused the present letter to be posted on the doors of the Lateran Church, on the walls of the Basilica of St. Peter, and in the Basilica of the Church of the Prince of the Apostles (*basilica Principis Apostolorum*), on those of the apostolic chancery and general curia (*curia apostolica*), in *M. C.* and in the Basilica of St. John the Evangelist, in *M. C.* and in the Basilica of St. Peter, in the field of the city, (*in acie camp. Flora de urbe*), as is usual, and so posted and published letters, and each of these

[CLOSURE.]

"In the year of our Lord 1869, India, III., the 3 day of March, the 14th year of the Pope of the Most Holy Lord and Father in Christ, Pius the Ninth the present Apostolic Letter was published, and affixed to the doors of the Lateran and Vatican Churches, the Apostolic Chancery, the Great Church of Innocence, and at the top of the field of Flora, by me,

"ALDO'S HAVING. Apostolic Curator."

"PHILIPPUS OSSANI, Magister Curator."

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**HUNGARY.**

There had been a great Anti-Austrian demonstration at the Capital, the occasion being the funeral of a student, who died of cholera, received from the police in the recent demonstration. Six thousand persons followed the corpse to the grave, amid political cries. The police did not interfere, and was disorder.

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**SPAIN.**

The Emperor of Morocco had ratified the basos peace.

Gen. Ortega and three persons of the highest rank had been arrested at Calatrand. Ortega is to be tried at Tortosa.

A small body of insurgents had been defeated at Bilbao previous to Ortega's exit.

An accord had been concluded between Spain and Rome, and was promulgated.

The *Madrid Gazette* publishes the text of the preliminaries of peace with Morocco, which have received the Royal sanction:

"I, Leopold O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan, Count of Lucena, and Marquis of Alcañices, fully authorized by Her Majesty the Queen of the Spains and by His Majesty the King of

Art. 7. To avoid, in future, events like those that occurred in the present war, the representative of Spain at Morocco shall be authorized to appoint a plenipotentiary in the city of Fez, and for the maintenance of good relations between the two States.

Art. 8. His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco will authorize the establishment at Fez of a house of Spanish missionaries which exists at Tangier.

Art. 9. His Majesty the Queen of the Spains will immediately appoint two Plenipotentiaries, who with two others appointed by His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, shall negotiate the principles of the treaty of peace. Plenipotentiaries will meet in the Town of Tenez, and plenipotentiaries will have the right to demand the necessary facilities to go to the town to exceed thirty days' reckoning from the date of the signature of the present treaty.

LEULI ABBA'S  
March 25.

The preliminary bases of the treaty of peace having been agreed upon and signed between Spain and Morocco, the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Morocco, the Chief of the Spanish army in Africa, and Mulay Abbas, Sultan of the

**JAPAN.**  
Affairs in Japan were unsettled.

*Latest via Queenstown.*

LONDON, April 12, 1895.

The tightness in the Money Market had an unfavorable effect on the Stock Market, and the funds closed lower than yesterday. The reaction in the stock market was more decided than in the money market, and 51 per cent was demanded in many instances for short bills. The colonial produce market opened quiet. The Bank having raised its rate of discount to 4 per cent, Consols closed at 94½.

**NAPLES.**

An insurrection had broken out in Naples. The royal troops carried the convent by assault, after a breach, and the rebels and their arms captured, and the demonstration in Naples ceased. The streets were cleared by patrols:

**SICILY.**

The insurrection in Sicily is spreading, and the march of troops from Naples continues.

The correspondent of *The London Morning Chronicle*, writes for the truth of the following a

As regards the torture, each commissary, each jail has his own way of applying it. The details are probably never recorded, but with a few exceptions can be established by official documents and the reports of the medical officers. The famous Forjans owes his reputation to the kind of torture he practices: the very effice of his commissaryship—making the prisoners bleed. He is a man of a blue complexion, furnished with razor blades, and having under his arm a chafing dish of burning coal.

Inspector Louis Manisacelo, a namesake of the director-General, applies iron manacles to the accused. He is a tall, thin man, with a long nose, and a miser is stubborn. In the slang of the shirri, it is called "the angelic instrument."

Jailer Bruno, in the commissaryship of the Criminal Court, is a small commissary of the Court, strutting his prispicer of his clothing, and then

From The London Telegrams, April 16.

Fanatic and absolute in his ideas of administration, he was scarcely to be surprised that the Sicilian Government, in such a tall tale as the telegram would become in the hands of irresponsible papers, and the consequence is that it is seized upon by Crowe, and worked with the blindness disregard to fact and the worst political bias that has ever characterized a disaffected and suppressed; the disorganization of the Provinces is not allowed to be mentioned; the movements of troops are concealed, and the world is tempted to believe that a *couleur de rose* suffices all the time, and the affairs of the Neapolitan and Sicilian populations.

On Friday, we received information that a serious disturbance had taken place at Messina, which had ripened into a general insurrection. The

and prepared the way for the most revolutionary propaganda. What wonder, then, that the Sicilians watching the late movements in the north of Italy should be animated with the most intense hatred of monarch who Ministers have repeatedly ordered and insulted them, and that they should reproach the king with the blood of the Sicilians? And they forget that it was the failure of their patriotic-ardent sovereign who swore fealty to the Constitution and almost in the same breath related that oath! The history of the Sicilians distinct from that of the Neapolitans; their aims are different. The former have, with the exception of a few brief intervals, been the sport of fortune, ruled by a succession of tyrants, and their aims were absolutist, and who copied closely the machinery of Government in vogue in Austria, in France, or Spain. Across the bosom of the Neapolitan territory the iron heels of invading armies have frequently tramped, and the mistral has swept over their political institutions no less than over their vineyards. The Sicilians have been the victims of the same wrongs, and have suffered the same humiliations. Their national annals tell how centuries they were liberally governed, and with what enthusiasm they rallied round their constitution. The traditions of those days have been erased from their minds. Repeatedly have I fought for their ancient privileges, and only laid the dust of indifference and apathy upon the promises and wishes should be realized. What a demand is it that what they have seized their weapons to secure nothing new. They seek no political chimera, but urge no propitious claims, they are carried away by no revolutionary visions. They ask simply for a

**PRODUCE**—Raisin dull. Spirits Turpentine slightly advanced. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet. Beans steady. Corn quiet. Wheat quiet in all states.

**LONDON MARKETS**—BREADSTUFFS dull but firm. Grain quiet. Barley quiet. Flour quiet. Beans quiet. Corn quiet. Wheat quiet. All other grains quiet.

**AMERICAN SECURITIES**—The market for A-Stocks had an upward tendency. Illinois Central advanced 1/8. Erie advanced 1/8. Pennsylvania Coal shares, 67 1/2. Gas, 61st report, \$69.00.

**COTTON**—NEW YORK MARKET.—Consols closed up at 94 3/8; for money and account.

The Latest via Queenstown.  
LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 12.—  
**COTTON**—Sales yesterday and to-day, 20,000 bales, including 5,000 to purchase at 10 1/2. The market prices are irregular and favor buyers.

with the friends of any other candidate." In the ex-Governor states very frankly that, while preference of the Virginia people was or was not expressed in the late Convention, it certainly was expressed in his favor. He then goes on to say: "Without the voice of Virginia, clearly and publicly declared for me, I decline to allow my name to be presented primarily before the Convention for nomination. In no event am I willing that it cause any division of the vote or any delegation. My friends, therefore, not to offer my name. I unite cordially with the majority of the delegates and to present the vote of the State as unit before the Convention."

—There was a report from Wisconsin that Dixon had been elected Chief Justice of Wisconsin a majority of 3,000 votes. This result is not certain and now the result appears to be doubtful. The *Wisconsin Democrat* of April 13 reports the following:

"The official majority of several counties for last evening and to-day, reduce Dixon's vote to 1,000. The vote is very handy at 6,000."

publican nominee for the Presidency will carry  
consin by 12 00 majority, and, under certain  
stances, by 25,000 majority.

—Fidelity to party tactics and interests is  
thing—sometimes. Mr Sidney Webster, being  
for a speech just before the Democratic  
Massachusetts sailed for Charleston in the L. R. A.  
train, concluded his remarks with the follow-  
ing tenet:

*The New-England Democracy*—No matter who they are  
and no matter what the platform, may they support  
slavery as we are sure they will.

—Iowa holds her State Election, under her  
Constitution, in November, on the day of the  
general election, and not in October, as formerly.

coast of Ireland, on the 17th of last December, the island of Madeira, which he reached on the 19th of the same month. Having stopped there for three days, she set sail for Tenerife, a trip which she made in five days. After a brief stay there, she again set sail for the Azores, where she arrived on the 27th and in fourteen days reached Antigua. After three days' stay there, she made a trip to St. Jago de Cuba, where she arrived on the 10th of January. In six days, and thence made a passage to Montevideo. From Mobile, she sailed to Cuba in six days. She next set sail for New-York, where she arrived on the 15th of February. She had made a total of eight days from Havana. Throughout the voyage, she underwent the most thorough tests of weather and proved herself a staunch, seaworthy craft. Henry Bercker the owner of this fine little craft

dy Hook Captain R. says that the Adriatic was at the rate of 15 knots per hour.

FROM VENEZUELA.—Latest advices from Venezuela to the 23rd ult. The news continued favorable to the Constitutional party. The rebels, so far, have been routed at Barquisimeto, where, among other chieftains, they lost their general (Delgado), colonels, and four majors. Gen. Saltillo had also been routed at Santa Ana, and, being close pressed, accounts it was believed he would be brought prisoner. In consequence of these events a decree of amnesty had been published, which, it was thought, would prove favorable to the pacification of the Republic, and the newly elected Congress was also to convene at Caracas.

FROM HAVANA.—The news from Havana, Cuba, Havana on New Orleans on the 18th, is unimpaired. On Monday, the 16th, Gen. Serrano was to leave Havana on a visit to Matanzas and Cardenas, at which places he was to have a grand reception.

ACCIDENTS AND INQUESTS.—Coroner Schirmer inquest yesterday upon the body of Mary Ann McMillen, who died at the New York Hospital, on Sunday night, from effects of fever received that day. The child is attempting to place a kettle of water over the fire, set her clothes on fire, was fatally burned. A verdict of accidental death was returned. The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of a known man, which was found in the water at pier No. 1.

—Concerning marriage: Mr. William Gay of the distinguished writer and statesman, is to marry a daughter of one of the oldest families of South of France, Mlle. Gabrielle Verrier de Nimes. Miss Hutton of New-York is soon to be married to the Marquis de Portes, the only male representative of a Toulonaise family, of which the rank dates from 1747. Monsieur de Portes is the deceased Senator of that name, by his second Mlle. Georgiana Martel; two daughters of marriage, contracted with Mlle. de Laplace,

—The will of Stiles Park, the validity of which has been sustained by the Superior Court at Norwich, Conn. The amount involved is \$34,000, and a provision of the will declared that the money should be applied in any manner, directly or indirectly, to the support and benefit of any religious teacher, society, or denomination, on condition of reverting the same to the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, for the benefit of the insane poor.

—The Italian author, Leopardi, and other *The Examiner* tell us, "uniting deformity and frailty with person with deep sensibility and profound intellect," that the Italian artist, Canova, had confessed before he died all the attractions and

to the sentence of the judges, Young was hanged. He was being executed over the spot where the gallows were done.

—Some of the newly-organized rifle corps in the city seem to use their rifles as children use popguns. In Liverpool, not long since, a young lady was out for a walk, accompanied by a favorite dog. She was startled by the report of a gun, immediately which her dog sprang into the air, and fell badly wounded. Four young men, in the uniform of the rifle corps, were at the same time seen running off. After much trouble the names of the party were ascertained, and warrants were issued for their arrest.

On Napoleon. One was a commercial clerk who desired to say good morning to his Majesty, and to bring him a copy of a work on the physical constitution of the globe; he was at once given up to the police. The second was a farmer who wished to show the king some remarkable turnips. The third was a cook who had a patent method of roasting fowls.

—The *Eufaula* (Ala.) *Spirit* says that on a boat plying upon the river Chattahoochee, there sat a negro pilot, whose skin has within a few weeks changed its color from ebony black to dazzling white. His neck, arms, and hands have a delicacy of color surpassed by that of the most beautiful Circassian. His jaws are fresh and red as cherries; the rest of his

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Tulleries, Albani was obliged to fan herself  
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Clotilde her fan and presented it to the prima  
This annexation was considered rather a  
thing.

—The model for the statue of General Har-  
well completed, and is at the foundry where it  
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statue is to be placed in Trafalgar Square in  
Another statue by the same artist is to be ere-  
Sunderland, where Harwell was born.

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—The Church of St. George's in the East, in  
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